Bequest for 50 per cent textile requirement by handlooms on conversion basis

1756. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in receipt of representations from hand-loom weavers requesting Government to get atleast 50 per cent of textile requirements produced on handlooms of conversion basis, in view of the failure of the S.I.M.A. Coimbatore to supply yam at pre-budget prices as promised by it to the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The basic idea behind promoting formation of cooperative societies and setting up of Handloom Development Corporations in different States was to supply yam through these agencies to the weavers and on payment of reasonable wages, procure and then market woven products either through retail, wholesale or through supplies to Government departments. One of the problems of weavers in Andhra Pradesh was the decision of the State Government to withdraw the earlier priority accorded to handloom agencies in supply of liveries and other items to Government departments. The State Government has since restored the earlier position and off-take of hand-loom products has improved. Ministry of Textiles has taken up with various Union Ministries and Departments as also with public sector undertakings to give priority to handloom products for meeting their textile re-qpfarwaocnte.

Meeting held between Ministry of Textiles and S.I.M.A.

1757. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the proceedings of the meeting held by the Ministry of Textiles with' SIMA, Coimbatore on 17th January. 1992 about its failure to keep up the com mitment to supply 4000 bales of cot ton yarn of 400 lbs each per month at pre-budget prices for distribution among the handloom weavers in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any reply has been received by the Government from the S.I.M.A., Coimbatore by 25th February, 92 as promised by them; and

(c) if so, what are the details of the reply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) A meeting was convened on 17th January, 1992 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Textiles) in which Commissioner (Hndlooms). Andhra Pradesh, Director (Handlooms), Tamil Nadu, Chairman. U.P. State Textile Corporation, representative of Southern Inlia Mills Association, North Indian Cotton Mills Association and others were present After review, it was observed that SIMA had failed to fulfil their assurances in making available adequate quantities of hank yarn to designated agencies at pre-budget prices. The representatives of SIMA pleaded for time for finalising the requisite arrangements in consultation with their member mills and asked time up to 25th January, 1992.

,(b) A reply has been received from the Indian Cotton Mills Federation dated February 18, 1992 which includes an offer from S.I.M.A.

(c) Indian Cotton Mills Federation has offered to supply four thousnd bales of yam at 5 per cent below the invoice price of representative mills as obtaining on February 14, 1992.

The share of each organisation would be as follows:

S.I.M.A.	2,000 bales
Mill Owners Association, Bombay	500 bales
Ahmedabad Textile Mills Association	500 bales
North India Textile Mills Association	500 bales
NTC and Cooperative Spinning Mills	500 bales

Silk Revolution in Orissa

1758. PROF. I. G. SANADI:

SHRI PRABHAKAR B. KORE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa has embarked upon a silk revolution as reported in the 'Pioneer' of 25-1-92;

(b) whether it will be ensured that that such development covers population of SC/ST in places like Kala-handi in Orissa where there is widespread unemployment amongst weavers;

(c) whether timely steps will be taken to ensure remunerative mar keting of raw material and the mid dlemen are kept under check as also setting up of units for weaving to ensure value added returns to work ers; and

(d) whether adequate training and weaving units will also be provided to ensure value added returns to workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to *(d)* The report in the 'Pioneer' of 25-1-92 basically refers to the programmes of the State Government of Orissa for development of Sericulture in the State.

In so far Central Silk Board is concerned, it is supplementing the efforts of the State Government by implementing the following development projects in the state-,

(1) World Bank/Swiss assisted National Sericulture Project in Ko-raput district.

(2) Intensive Sericulture Development Project in Ganjam district.

(3) Swiss assisted follow-up phase of Inter State Tasar Project.

The Central Silk Board has created the following sericulture infrastructure for providing support in the fields of Research, Extension, Seed, Marketing & Training etc.:—

(i) 1 Regional Sericulture Research Station.

(ii) 1 Regional Tasar Research Station.

(iii) 5 Basic Seed Multiplication & Training Centres.

(iv) 1 Raw material Bank-sub-Depot.

(v) 1 Regional Development Office.

(vi) 2 Research Extension Centres.

(vii) 1 P2 Farm.

(viii) 1 Cocoon Market.

(ix) 8 Technical Service Centres.

(x) 2 Silkworm Seed Production Centres.

(xi) 1 Farmers Training School.

The Central Silk Board is also implementing a number of schemes for development of sericulture in various